The Courier.

[N°. 444. FRIDAY, April, 11, 1794. [VOL. X.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT

Fort St. George, November 11th, 1785.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the OFFICIAL SIGNATURE *of either of the* SECRETARIES *of this* GOVERNMENT, *or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them, in the MADRAS COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same Manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others, to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.*

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Nullore Condapa Chittyar,
versus
Mamoodusool and Tippoo Saib.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday the 16th Instant, will be sold on the Premises, between four and six in the Afternoon, one House and two Grounds, situated in Mootal Pettah in the Moor Men's Mosque Street, adjoining to the House of Shaik Moostah Cawn. The House and one Ground measuring eighty-eight Feet, by thirty and a quarter, and the Ground adjoining, measuring fourteen feet by eight, or thereabouts, being the property of the above named Defendants, and seized by order of the Honorable the Mayor's Court.

The Conditions of Sale as usual.

(signed) GEO. WEBSTER, Sheriff.

Fort St. George: 5th April, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Myla Balapah Moodellier, deceased, to be granted to Balla Chengleroya Moodelliar, as Cousin to the said Deceased.

G. PASLEY, Proctor.

Town Hall: 8th April, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Chedombra Pundaram, Deceased, to be granted to Sawmy Pundaram, as Nephew to the said deceased.

G. PASLEY, Proctor

Town-Hall: 25th March, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application was this Day made, before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Chinna Sarvana Moodely, deceased, to be granted to Villiah Debash, as Mortgage Bond Creditor to the said Deceased.

G. PASLEY, Proctor.

Town Hall, 25th March, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Thomas Pearce, deceased, to be granted to Herman Nail, and Avadanum Paupiah, Braminey, the former as Relation, and the latter as Bond Creditor to the said deceased.

G. PASLEY, Proctor.

Town Hall: 25th March, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the late assistant Surgeon Francis Blake, Deceased, to be granted to Lieutenants J. Taylor, and James Jones of the 21st Battalion as Friends to the said Deceased.

J. S. HALL, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 25th Marth, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration, to the Estate and Effects of Pootevapah Moodelly, Deceased, to be granted to Rasattal, as Widow and Relict to the said Deceased.

J. S. HALL, Proctor

Fort St. George: 1st April, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Pootumbaucam Vencatachella Moodelliar, Deceased, to be granted to Vellanoar Iyah Moodelliar, and Myela Vencataca Moodelliar, Attornies to Cootembaukum Moodoo Moodelliar, and Chingleroy Moodelliar, as Brother to the said Deceased.

J. S. HALL, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 1st April, 1794.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of the PROMISSORY NOTES, of GOVERNMENT, in the MONTH of MARCH, 1794.

Dr.	Pags.	F.	C.	Cr.			
March 31st. To Amount of Promissory Notes, exchanged for Bengal Promissory Notes, at 8 per Cent 20,151 34 10				*March 1st. By Balance being the Amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation on the 1st March 1794, as per Account Current, published 6th March 1794.*	520970	27	55
Do. Do. at 6 per Cent 32,648 25 27				*By Amount of 6 per Cent Promissory Notes, granted in exchange for 8 per Cent. Notes as follows:— 14th, Nos. 354 & 355* 18,500; *19th, 356 to 361* 10,000	28500		
To Amount of 8 per Cent Notes exchanged for Madras 6 per Cent Promissory Notes 28,500	81300	23	37				
To Balance being the Amount of Promissory Notes in circulation on the 1st April 1794, and payable according to priority of Date,	468170	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Pagodas	54947	2	5	Pagodas	5:9470	27	55

Errors Excepted,

Fort St. George: 31st March, 1794.

ROBERT WOOLF, Accountant General.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. P. M. CASSIN, the Acting Executor named in the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM GORDON, Esquire, late an Head Surgeon on this Establishment, being desirous of closing the Concerns of that Estate as soon as possible, requests that all those who may have claims on the said Estate, either by Bond or Simple Contract, will state them to the said Executor, on or before the Expiration of one month from this date; as after that day he means to apply the Funds in his Hands to the Discharge of such Claims as may then appear.

Fort St. George: 26 March, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A BALE of Cloath marked W. No. 6, having been delivered with other Goods in September last, into the Warehouse of R. and J. Henderson, and no person as yet have demanded the Bale, this is to give Notice, that those who it may belong to will receive it on Application to R. and J. Henderson, on describing its contents.

Madras: 3d April, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT is with concern, that the Administratrix and Administrators to the Estate of the late Mr. John Hall, observe, that several Persons indebted to the Estate for Goods purchased from the Shop, kept under the management of Mr. FRANCK, have repeatedly refused payment of their Bills, when presented to them;—This is therefore to give notice to them, that if they should any longer postpone the payment of their Bills, upon being again presented, that they will immediately be put into the hands of an Attorney at Law, with orders to proceed against them, for the recovery thereof.

FRENCH CLARET.

ABOUT sixty dozen of French Claret in English Bottles, of a very superior Quality, scarcely to be distinguished form real English.

To be had of MR. JAMES BROWN, near the Mayor's Court, at six Pagodas per Dozen.

Also a small Quantity of very fine Vin de Grave, at five Pagodas per Dozen.

ADVERTISEMENT.

M. ARMSTRONG begs leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that he has opened a Godown, at the Corner of North-Gate Street, (formerly Mr Austin's) where may be had various kinds of Europe Articles, on the lowest terms

N. B. Book Binding, Maps and Plans, neatly fitted up for the Pocket or Room, Pictures Framed and glazed.

Houses and Estates, Surveyed.

FOR SALE.

AT WADDEL AND STEWARTS.

ARRACK in Leaguers—Brandy in Casks—Madeira in Pipes, and Bottles—Claret, &c.

Pale Ale, and Porter at two and half Pagodas per dozen.

Fort St. George: 11th April, 1794.

TO BE SOLD.

AT

G. BLYTH's,

Livery Stables, in Black Town,

AN Elegant Bengal Palanqueen also a good-Sized Horse and Band.

Post Chaise to lett.

LOTTERY

OF A CONSIDERABLE COLLECTION OF

NATURAL HISTORY:

CONSISTING

I

OF a complete Collection of all the Minerals, Stones, &c. beginning from the common Sand, to those of the Diamond and Gold: the whole arranged in Classes after the Method of Mr Daubenton, every Stone and Mineral in separate boxes, with their Names affixed thereon, together with a Book of Mr. Daubenton for explaining the different Classes; and a small Magnet for proving the Minerals. With the Assistance of this Collection, joined to a little Labour, it will be easy for any Person to attain a thorough knowledge of Mineralogy. Besides this Collection, there is a Box with different pieces of Minerals and Stones, and a very large Magnet.

II

A large Collection of different curious Shells, from Cochin, China, Phillipines, Malaccas, Sechells, Ceylon, &c. and, between them are Five new ones unknown before in Natural History.

III

A considerable Collection of Plants, all arranged in Books and Port-folios. Making in the whole sixteen Books and twenty-two port-folios; and in addition to these are two Volumes of MSS. containing the Names and Descriptions of the said Plants.

IV.

A Collection of different kinds of Birds of this Country.

V.

Some Fishes, ditto ditto.

A select Bibliothique, consisting of about one hundred and eighty Volumes of the choicest Books; the greatest part of which treat of Natural History: and in addition to all these, are the following curiosities; viz—An Elephant's Head, a Dolphin's Head, various petrified things Crocodile's Eggs, Bizaord, Corals, &c

The whole estimated at the moderate Price of 1,200 Pagodas

SCHEME.

120 TICKETS AT 10 PAGODAS EACH · 1,200

1st Prize—To consist of all the Minerals, Plants, Shells, curiosities, &c.

2d Prize—To consist of the Bibliothique.

The Lottery to commence Drawing, as soon as the Tickets are disposed of and Money collected in.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. Sharp and Heefke's, North-Street:—Where the collections are to be seen at their Auction Room, on the left hand going up Stairs; from Nine o'Clock in the Morning till Two in the Afternoon.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Persons having Claims, on the Estate of the late Mr. DAVID SMITH, of Trichinopoly, deceased, are required to give them in to WILLIAM SMITH, at Ellore, Administrator, on or before the 1st day of June next, as all the accounts of that Estate will be finally closed by the Administrator, and no Claims whatever will be admitted of after that day, and all those indebted to the Estate, are requested to pay in the same to the Administrator, as at that period all Papers will be delivered into the hands of an Attorney at Law.

ESTATE OF LIEUT. COL. PATTERSON,

DECEASED.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of Lieutenant Colonel Patterson, deceased, having passed the Seal of the Honorable the Mayor's Court, in favor of Mary Patterson, the Executrix, it is requested, that all persons having demands on the said Estate, will give in an Account thereof to Messrs. Chase, Sewell, and Chase, of Fort St. George, Agents to the said Executrix, and that all Persons who are indebted to the said Estate, will pay the same, to the said Messrs. Chase, Sewell, and Chase.

Fort St. George: March 24th, 1794.

TONTINE.

THE Public are informed that Subscriptions will be received till the 1st May, 1794, without any premium; for the accommodation of those who may be desirous to become Subscribers, previous to the Shares bearing a premium.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS:

First Class, one hundred and twenty-five of 20 pagodas is,	Pagodas, 2500
Second Class, ten of 15 pagodas is,	Pagodas, 150
Third Class, seventy-two of 10 pagodas is,	Pagodas, 720
Fourth Class sixty-eight of 5 pagodas is,	Pagodas, 340
Total number of Subscribers, two hundred and seventy-five.	
Monthly Subscription, Star Pagodas,	3710
Lent on Bond, 6000 Pagodas	

JOHN HUNTER, Secretary.

Madras: April 7, 1794.

CIVIL FUND.

THE Subscribers at the Presidency are requested to attend a general quarterly meeting, at the Civil Secretary's apartments in Fort Square, on Wednesday the 7th May at 12 o'Clock to elect Trustees for the Year ensuing, to consider on an application for admission to partake of the Fund, to inspect the accounts, and to transact other business relative to the Institution.

By Order of the Trustees.

T. B. HURDIES, Sec.

Fort St. George: 10th April, 1794.

TO BE SOLD.

A CAPITAL Double Barreled Gun, by Wogden—lowest price Eighty-five Pagodas.

Enquire at Hope and Co's Godown, North-street

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL persons who have demonds on the Estate, of the late Capt Andrew Read, deceased are requested to make them known to Mr. Thomas Read, the Administrator at Madras; and all persons who are indebted to the said Estate are desired to pay the amount of their respective debts, to the said Administrator

Madras, 10th April, 1794.

GEORGE BOLD, AND Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Gentlemen of the Settlement, that they have just laid in a fresh supply of French Claret, equal, if not superior to any in the Settlement, at five Pagodas and a quarter per Dozen.

Also choice Old Madiera in Bottles.

FOR SALE FOR READY MONEY.

BY

WRIGHT & HURST,

THE FOLLOWING LIQUORS.

	PAGS.
MADEIRA 3 years old at per Pipe.	130
Do. 2 Do. Do. Do.	180
Do. in Bottles five years old at per Doz.	4 22
Do Do. three Do. Do. Do.	4
Brandy in Casks at 38 and 40 Fanams per Gallon,	
Do. in Bottles at per Doz. 3 and 3½ and	4
Old Jamaica Rum, at per Gallon,	1 11
Do. Do. in Bottles at per Doz.	5
Gin in 15 Bottle Cases, at per Case	8
Do: Do. 12 Do. Do. Do.	4
Old Hock at per Doz.	8
Country Bottled Ale, and Porter, per Doz.	2 22

N. B They sell a single Case of Gin, or Dozen of Liquors.

AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

To be had the following PRINTED PAPERS,

BONDS,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
BILLS OF LADING,
RESPONDENTIA BONDS,
POLICIES OF INSURANCE,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
LETTERS OF ADVICE,
MORTGAGE BONDS, &c. &c.

Where also may be had the MADRAS ALMANIC or the Year 1794.

TO BE LET.

A COMMODIOUS UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with convenient Offices, Godowns, Stabling and Coach House—situate near Popham's Broad-Way, Black Town: Rent forty Pagodas per month.

For Particulars enquire of the PRINTER of the COURIER.

ADVERTISEMENT,

GENTLEMEN wishing to have Books Bound, by sending their Orders to Joseph Martin, at the Courier Press, will have them done with neatness and despatch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY SHARP AND HEEFKE,

At their Rooms in North Street,

On TUESDAY the 15th Inſtant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON:

ONE Large DIAMOND RING and one CAT's EYE, ſet with Diamonds.

ALSO

To be ſold by private ſale,

A quantity of fine old Madeira, in Bottles, and a few Cheſts of Chatfield's Claret, Jeſuits Bark in the Quill in excellent good order and Jamaica Rum in Caſks, and in Bottles.

Fort Saint George: 10th April 1794.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

BY SHARP and HEEFKE,

At their Rooms in North Street,

On Tueſdays and Fridays, until the whole are Sold.

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

By Order of the Adminiſtratrix and Adminiſtrators of the late Mr. Hall's Eſtate.

THE FOLLOWING PIECE GOODS:

FINE LONG CLOTH,
Izarees,
Twelve,
Fourteen,
Sixteen,
Twenty-four,
Thirty-two,
} Punjum Cloth,
Waiſtcoat Handkerchiefs,
Maddepollam ditto,
Fine Bengal Muſlins,
Dooreas,
Charconnahs,
Mulmuls, &c.

Some fine Northward Goods, conſiſting of

Cambricks,
Muſlins,
Dooreas,
Handkerchiefs,
Aprons, &c.
Some Arnee Muſlins,

AND

A QUANTITY OF

NANKEEN PANTALOONS.

Conditions as uſual.

BY R. and J. HENDERSON,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

Near the Wallajah Gate,

On MONDAY next, the 14th inſtant,

At Eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

A QUANTITY of fine Long Cloth, and Izarees, Dimitica, Muſlins.

A Bengal Palenkeen, compleat.

And a variety of other articles.

BY R. and J. HENDERSON,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

Near the Wallajah Gate,

On SATURDAY the 19th Inſtant,

At eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

A QUANTITY of Silver Belt Plates and Buttons, ſent out on purpoſe for the Officers belonging to the Hon. Company's Troops on the Coaſt, the Belt Plates go from No. 1 to 30.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

By R. and J. Henderſon,

A FEW Cheſts of Engliſh Claret from Bruce and Wilſon at 8½ per Doz: and ſome French Claret lately arrived at 5½ per Dozen.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

APRIL 11, 1794.

Only two arrivals have occurred within the laſt week, neither of which convey Intelligence of novelty or importance: when the Ship Betſy left Chittagong, the Burm s continued within their intrenchments, and had not proceeded to any acts of Hoſtility.—The intelligence of their operations had reached Rangoon, but had not cauſed any alteration in the proceedings of the Government there, or acted to the diſadvantage of the Europeans ſettlers at that place.

A number of Boats and Pariar Veſſels, are daily arriving laden with grain, from the Southward.

THE MARKET.—No material alteration has taken place in the price of Grain ſince our laſt ſtatement. Madeira, and Claret, whilſt ſenſibly decreaſing in quantity, are increaſing in value—the medium price of Brandy continues at 39 fanams the Gallon.

The Daphne arrived in the river at Calcutta on Tueſday, the 25th ult. from the Andamans, and brings account of the arrival of Major Kyd at Port Cornwallis, and of the flouriſhing ſtate of the new Statement.

Letters from Tellicherry mention the Glouceſter, Capt. Robert Billamore being at that place, ſhe was expected to ſail from thence about the 5th ultimo.

We decline entering into a detail of the particulars relative to the extraordinary attack made on the perſon of Mr. Roebuck in his own houſe yeſterday afternoon, as we are informed, he has made an appeal to the laws of his Country.

THE MYSORE PRINCES.

Our former accounts, reſpecting the HOSTAGE-PRINCES, adviſed of their having aſcended the *Padnadurgum Ghaut.*

By ſubſequent Letters, dated the 2d Inſtant, we learn, that the Princes had arrived at *Duonelly,* about thirty miles from *Bangalore* by eaſy marches; and after a viſit of ceremony at *Colar* the tomb of their great grandfather ——— Hyder, on the 28th ult.

At *Duonelly*—TIPPOO SULTAUN, with ten thouſand men, had been encamped from the 18th of March to the time of the arrival of the Princes; and anxiouſly expected their approach.

The detachment under CAPT. DOVETON took their ground within two miles of the Sultaun's camp; and near to the large tank.

On the evening of the 28th.—Two or three officers from the Sultaun's camp were commiſſioned to wait on CAPT. DOVETON to adjuſt the preliminary ceremonies to the introduction of the Princes, to their Royal Parent; and which in a ſhort time were arranged.

On the 29th at noon, the Princes, with their numerous ſuite, accompanied by CAPTAIN DOVETON, proceeded on their viſit to the Sultaun, who received them in a very ſuperb pavilion, encloſed within a wall of a very extraordinary extent.—The Sultaun was ſeated at one extremity of it, and on each ſide of him, at ſuitable diſtances, were placed according to their ſeveral ranks, about forty or fifty of his principal attendants.

On their entrance into the Pavilion, the Princes ſprang forward with a quick pace to the Eminence on which the Sultaun ſat, and proſtrated themſelves before it—The Sultaun placed a hand on the Neck of each, and on the inſtant almoſt, the Princes aroſe, and reſpectfully retired to a place ſomewhat remote—It is remarkable that not a word was exchanged at this moſt extraordinary interview.

CAPTAIN DOVETON, was next preſented to the SULTAUN, who received him with peculiar courteſy, and placed him on a ſeat on his right hand; and converſed with him, with great familiarity and eaſe, on European topics, for more than an hour and a half. In the courſe of converſation he is ſaid to have enquired minutely into the ſtate of the continental war, and into the comparative conſequence of our late Governor General when in England, and profeſſed himſelf highly gratified with the anſwers to his particular enquiries.

Captain Doveton and his ſuite were afterwards regaled with beetle, cloves, and a variety of Aſiatic dainties, on a ſervice of Gold Plate, in token of amity and friendſhip—after this ceremony, the Princes retired, and returned, accompanied and eſcorted in the ſame manner, in which they had come, to the ſmall encampment, and had not been honored with a ſecond interview, at the time when the laſt letters were deſpatched.

The SULTAUN during the interview did not riſe from his ſeat; which was a ſquare Cuſhion, raiſed a little above the Carpet of the Tent, of an inconſiderable ſize, and covered with Crimſon Velvet, ſlightly embroidered with Gold—On his ſide was placed a Sword, and ſome Petitions, or Official Papers; and on them a Gold Snuff Box, apparently of European Manufacture.

The SULTAUN has a very majeſtic Deportment, and ſeemingly, is of the middle ſtature; with a countenance very expreſſive. His Eye is particularly animated and ſcrutinizing—His Noſe large, with oblique dilated Noſtrils—his Mouth ſmall, but with thick Lips, with an Eminence towards the Centre of the upper Lip; which projects, but is by no means unhandſome. He wears thin, and narrow Whiſkers, not curled, on the upper Lip, and only on the upper Lip—his Eye-brows are well arched, and rather low; and in colour he appears ſomewhat Darker than the Elder of the Hoſtage Princes.

CUDDALORE:—April 8.

On Monday morning the remains of MRS. COCKBURN, were conveyed at 9 o'clock, from the Factory Houſe to the Miſſion Church in Cuddalore, where the previous part of the burial ſervice being read by Mr. Horſt, they were afterwards removed and depoſited oppoſite to the Communion Table, cloſe without the N. E. window on the Church, where the remainder of the ſervice was concluded.—A Monument is Erecting.

ORDER OF THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

SUPPORTERS OF THE PALL.

Mr. Kenworthey, Reſidt.	Col. Dupont, Com. Off.
Major Orr,	Major Smart,
Captain Howley,	Mr. Thurſby.

CHIEF MOURNER.

Dr. Harris.

LADIES.

Mrs. Orr,	Mrs. Smart,
Mrs, Dupont,	Mrs. Harris,

Mrs De Veer, &c.

CIVIL AND MILITARY GENTLEMEN, &c.

Mr. Chinnery,	Mr. Bodkin,
Lieutenant Sheriff,	Lieutenant Campbell,
Lieutenant Friend,	Lieutenant Sheridan,
Monſieur Vaillant,	Mr. De Veer,
Mr. Minſhull,	Captain Towns,
Lieutenant Helas,	Lieutenant Griffiths
Enſign Alber,	Dr. Simoens,

Mr. Simoens, &c.

The Children of Mr. Horſt's School,

Two and Two.

We have authority for inſerting the following circumſtances of a very recent tranſaction.

On Monday, the 31ſt March, the Honorable Capt. Lindſay waited upon Mr. Roebuck, and delivered to him the following Letter from Mr. Floyer.

Choultry Plain 28th March, 1794.

SIR,

YOU will pleaſe to inform my friend Capt. Lindſay, whether you ever did, or did not make uſe of the following ſentence, in any Letter or depoſition, at any period paſt (which I have heard of only within theſe few hours).

"Mr. James Wooley, told him that he ſaw "the Floyers would get from him all his Pro- "perty; but that there would be ſomething they "could not touch."

If you have thus wantonly introduced the name of my Family, Capt. Lindſay has in charge to deliver to you my determination.

I am Sir,

Your humble Servant,

(Signed) CHAS. FLOYER.

After Mr. Roebuck had read the above, Capt. Lindſay informed him that the Contents were communicated to Mr. Floyer, by a perſon of Rank in the Service, and added, of very *high* Rank. Mr. Roebuck, then obſerved, that he conjectured who the perſon, alluded to, was, and named him. Capt. Lindſay replied, he did not mention any particular perſon. Mr. Roebuck explained to him the buſineſs and Capt. Lindſay produced to him an apology, which Mr. Roebuck ſaid, he would not ſubſcribe to, but would ſpeak to Col. Cloſe on the ſubject, and that whatever he, Capt. Lindſay, and Col. Cloſe ſhould agree upon, as proper to be ſaid on the occaſion, he had no objection of ſubſcribing to. On Mr. Roebuck's ſeeing Col. Cloſe, ſometime afterwards, he deſired Mr. Roebuck to ſtate the circumſtances to him on paper, which Mr. Roebuck did in the following Letter.

MY DEAR SIR,

As you have been ſo good as to ſay you will communicate with Capt. Lindſay, I will trouble you with a few particulars.

I am much concerned that my depoſition ſhould have given umbrage to Mr. Floyer: I never meant by it to throw the leaſt ſhadow of diſreſpect on his family, but being called upon as an Evidence, ** I was bound to ſay all I knew which might be of ſervice to the party on whoſe behalf I was examined: I therefore ſtated Mr. Woolley's own words to ſhew it was his intention to leave Mr. Moubray a Sum ſecure, and that he ſhould not fare worſe than the other Legatees. In giving this depoſition I injured my own property, becauſe the eſtate not being ſufficient to pay all the Legatees in full, I ſuffered if Mr. Moubray participated. This opinion of Mr. Woolley's, I was bound to bring forth: in which I beg to ſay, I neither do or did participate in the ſmalleſt degree; but if the ſentence; which is in Mr. Wooley's, *own words* be examined as it ſhould be, it will not be found to reflect on Mr. Floyer's Family. It was well known that Mr. Moubray was, in fact, the whole Bail in the great cauſe, Mr. Floyer was embarked in, and Mr. Woolley thought, that, in caſe the ſuit went againſt Mr. Floyer, his Bail would have to anſwer to the Sum; a Sum, he judged, equal to Mr. Moubray's fortune, and that in that caſe, or if it ſhould even exceed it, there would be an annuity for him. Whatever therefore might appear, taking a curſory view of the ſubject from the words of Mr. Woolley, is clearly done away when the ſubject is further inveſtigated.

From the above circumſtances, I truſt, Mr. Floyer will ſee that no diſreſpect to his Family was intended on my part, at the ſame time I will add, that I am extremely concerned that he has received any uneaſineſs on my depoſition, or that he ſhould ſuppoſe I could wiſh to introduce the name of a family, ſo as to injure them, from whom I received many marks of civility, and attention, which I have at all times, I can ſafely venture to ſay, made it my ſtudy to return as much as poſſible.

I am &c. &c.

(Signed) B. ROEBUCK.

In conſequence of the above, a communication took place between Col. Cloſe, and the Hon. Capt. Lindſay, and on Tueſday, Col. Cloſe brought, from Capt. Lindſay, the following Paper.

"I am extremely concerned that the mention of your Fathers name, in a depoſition of mine (which upon my Honor I conſcientiouſly held my duty to inſert, being called upon for the † very words of a converſation, which paſſed between me and Mr. Woolley,) ſhould have given ſo much Umbrage as you have expreſſed, and to convince you, that I never meant the leaſt inſult, either to your Father, or your family, "I am "willing, to make you any apology you ſhall "require, for a conduct, which, you think, has "been ſo raſh and inconſiderate."

The words between the inverted commas were objected to by Mr. Roebuck, who inſerted in their ſtead the following:

"I have no difficulty in handing to you this paper, as an apology for a conduct, which you think raſh and inconſiderate—and the following words, as Mr. Roebuck was informed by Col. Cloſe, were added by Captain Lindſay.

"Such candid and liberal explanation, being "all that on ſuch an occaſion, one gentleman "can require from another."

From the above communications Mr. Roebuck addreſſed the following letter to Mr. Floyer, which was tranſmitted through his friend Captain Lindſay.

"SIR,

"I AM extremely concerned, that the "mention of your Father's name, in a depo- "ſition of mine (which upon my honor, I "conceived conſcientiouſly my duty to inſert, "being called upon for the very words of a "converſation which paſſed between me and "Mr, Wooley) ſhould have given ſo much "umbrage, as you have expreſſed, and to "convince you, that I never meant the leaſt "inſult, either to your Father or your Fa- "mily, I have no difficulty in handing you "this paper, as an apology for a conduct, which "you think has been raſh and inconſiderate; "ſuch candid and liberal explanation being "all that, on ſuch an occaſion, one gentleman "can require from another."

"I am &c.

"B. ROEBUCK."

"1ſt April 1794."

To this the following reply was received by Mr. Roebuck.

"SIR,

"AS my friend, the Hon. Capt. Lindſay, "(who took the trouble to deliver to you my "letter) wiſhes me to reſt ſatisfied with your "anſwer, I accept the apology for your raſh, "and inconſiderate conduct, and truſt what has "paſſed will be a warning of caution to you in "future.

"I am Sir, &c.

"CHA. FLOYER."

1ſt April 1794.

To this extraordinary letter Mr. Roebuck felt himſelf under the neceſſity of replying, which he did as follows:

"Sir,

"AS the letter I ſent to you yeſterday, "couched in terms of apology, by your friend "Capt. Lindſay, was by him deemed ſuffici- "ent and accepted by you; I am doubtful "whether after ſuch a complete termination "I am warranted in thus replying to your "letter of yeſterday, which reached me while

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** INTERROGATORY.

BENJAMIN ROEBUCK—SECOND—Had you any converſation with the ſaid deceaſed James Wooley at any time, and when previous to his deceaſe, reſpecting the diſpoſition of his affairs—If Yea! did he ſay that he had made a Will; and if yea, did he make any mention of the complainant and of any Bequeſt having been made to him—Relate the whole of ſuch converſation to the beſt of your recollection.

DITTO, THIRD—Did it appear from ſuch converſation, that it was the intention of the ſaid Teſtator, to leave the Complainant in a more precarious ſtate as to his Legacy than any other Legatee, or what were the ſentiments of the Teſtator towards the Complainant?

DITTO, FOURTH—During the whole time that you have known the Complainant and the ſaid Teſtator James Wooley, has or has not their friendſhip been uniformly zealous and unabated to the date of the Deceaſe of the ſaid James Wooley, and did, or did not the converſation of the deceaſed at the period above alluded to, manifeſt an anxiety for ſecuring a certain proviſion to the Complainant, in the moſt effectual mode which his underſtanding could ſuggeſt, according to the then ſuppoſed ſituation of the Complainant, from certain circumſtances which the ſaid James Wooley explained.

TO ALL THE WITNESSES—Do you know of any other matter or thing, or have you heard, or can you ſet forth, any thing touching the matters in queſtion in this cauſe, that may tend to the benefit or advantage of the Complainant—If Yea? declare the ſame as you know, have heard, or do believe, together with the reaſons of ſuch your belief, as fully and particularly, as if you had been thereunto particularly interrogated.

POPHAM,

Att. for Comp.

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†SECOND—To the ſecond interrogatory this deponent ſaith, that he had a converſation with the deceaſed James Wooley, as they went to Pondicherry together in the month of February, prior to his death, in which the deceaſed gave him his idea in general, reſpecting the manner in which he conſidered perſons in his ſituation ſhould leave their fortunes; which mode this defendant finds he has adopted in his Will: he did not mention to this deponent any legacy he had made, except one to Mr. George Moubray, and he named to this deponent whom he had choſen to be his intended Executors. He told him, this deponent, that he conſidered it the ſafeſt way to leave Mr. Moubray an annuity, and that he had done ſo, by which means he had put it out of his, the ſaid Mr. George Moubray's power, to diſtreſs himſelf.—This deponent ſaith, that Mr. James Wooley told him, that he ſaw the Floyers would get from him all his property, and that there would be ſomething they could not touch. This deponent firmly believes, that the ſaid Mr. James Wooley meant to have left Mr. Moubray a ſubſtantial legacy, and that from the long intimacy which had ſubſiſted between them, and the attentions Mr. Moubray had ſhewn the deceaſed at different times, of which he the deceaſed was perfectly ſenſible, that he this deponent thinks, if he the ſaid Mr. James Wooley had conceived a preference to any legatee, it would have been to Mr Moubray—The ſame intimate habits of friendſhip ſubſiſted between Mr Moubray and the deceaſed to the hour of his death.—and more he ſaith not to this ſecond interrogatory.

THIRD.—To the third interrogatory, this deponent ſaith, that he hath anticipated this interrogatory in his anſwers to the ſecond interrogatory.—and more he ſaith not to this third interrogatory.

FOURTH.—To the fourth interrogatory, this deponent ſaith, that he hath fully anſwered to this interrogatory by the depoſition given in the ſecond interrogatory.—and further he ſaith not to this, or the laſt interrogatory.

BENJAMIN ROEBUCK.

JOSEPH SHAWE, Examiner.

“ I was at dinner: but as the concluding paragraph tends to renew the ſubject, which was thus formally cloſed, I have to obſerve that there was no occaſion for your adverting to any caution to be obſerved on my part, as a conſcientious regard of my duty ſhall ever direct my conduct through life.

“ I am Sir, &c.

“ B. ROEBUCK.”

“ 2d April 1794.”

The above was returned to Mr. Roebuck, encloſed in the following:

“ SIR,

“ I RECEIVED your apology yeſterday, through my friend the Hon. Capt. Lindſay, and I by no means accepted it, without attending to the *neceſſary precaution of warning you in future*—On this principle, I return your letter of to-day, this inſtant delivered to me; and ſhall conſider any further reply from you as a renewal of the ſubject; and I will add, that henceforth, I ſhall adopt my own determination between us, (*not mollified by the advice even of my friend as hitherto*) ſhould you proceed in this buſineſs one ſtep further.

“ I am Sir, &c.

“ CHA. FLOYER.”

To which Mr. Roebuck ſent the following reply:

“ SIR,

I HAVE received your letter of the 2d inſtant, and if any thing could have ſurprized me, it would be the returning my letter of the ſame date, couched in the following terms:

“ As the letter ſent to you yeſterday, couched in terms of apology, by your friend Captain Lindſay, was by him deemed ſufficient and accepted by you—I am doubtful, whether after ſuch a complete termination. I am warranted in thus replying to your letter of yeſterday, which reached me, while I was at dinner. But as the concluding paragraph tends to renew the ſubject, which was thus formally cloſed—I have to obſerve, that there was no occaſion for your adverting to any caution to be obſerved on my part, as a conſcentious regard of my duty, ſhall ever direct my conduct through life.”

After the matter between us has been thus ſo formally cloſed through the medium of your friend Captain Lindſay, and with his expreſs approbation, I now feel myſelf compelled to ſay that I am totally indifferent about your determination; ſeeing that your reſentment has become implacable,

I am

Sir, &c.

B. ROEBUCK.

3d April, 1794.

To Lieut, Col. Cloſe.

SIR,

I THINK it proper to reply to that part of Mr. Roebuck's letter, wherein he ſays to Mr. Floyer “ your friend Captain Lindſay was ſatisfied in his mind, that the apology was by him deemed ſufficient.”

Mr. Roebuck's firſt reply to you on this unpleaſant ſubject, I conceived, ſufficiently explicit of his, Mr. Roebuck's expreſſions, and I took infinite pains to ſatisfy Mr. Floyer, that the matter ſhould there ſtop.

My arguments however were not attended with ſucceſs, as Mr. Floyer felt the injury, in a much ſeverer light, and held himſelf reſponſible to his own feelings on a ſubject, in which the honor of his family was ſo nearly concerned, and on which he muſt feel in a warmer light, than an unbiaſſed and unprejudiced friend, ſuch as I have endeavoured to ſhew myſelf on this occaſion.

I regret that my opinions, and ſentiments have not been ſo fortunate as to influence his, and in juſtice to myſelf, I think it neceſſary to obſerve, that I have in no ſhape whatever hazarded a *renewal of ſuch opinions*, which I knew would not be adopted.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your moſt faithful humble ſervant,

JOHN LINDSAY.

April 3, 1794.

To Lieut. Colonel Cloſe.

Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe's Anſwer.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of this days date, I beg to ſtate Mr. Roebuck's own words in his letter to Mr. Floyer of the 1ſt inſtant, “ as the letter ſent to you yeſterday, couched in terms of apology (by your friend Captain Lindſay) was by him deemed ſufficient, and accepted by you,” a ſentiment which Mr. Roebuck was juſtified in, by Mr. Floyers letter in reply, of the ſame date, ſtating as follows: “ As my friend the Hon. Captain Lindſay (who took the trouble to deliver you my letter) wiſhes me to reſt ſatisfied with your anſwer, I accept the apology.”

With reſpect to the latter paragraph of your letter I have to add that Mr. Roebuck has, in no ſhape, intimated any deſire of a renewal of your opinions thus aſſerted by Mr. Floyer, and adverted to by you in your letter, deeming ſuch renwal perfectly unneceſſary, becauſe it appears by Mr. Floyers letter of the 1ſt, that it was conformable to your wiſhes that Mr. Floyer had accepted the apology, thus formally cloſing the buſineſs by you means.

I have farther to obſerve, reſpecting your opinions and ſentiments, relating to the unpleaſant ſubject alluded to, that they appear to have influenced Mr. Floyer in accepting an apology, which you wiſhed him to reſt ſatisfied with.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

B. CLOSE

To the Honorable Captain Lindſay.

Mr. Roebuck on the morning received an intimation through Colonel Cloſe, that Mr. Floyer had called him to an account—Mr Roebuck agreed to meet him, and named his weapons, which were Broad Swords, and fixed on Friday the 11th inſtant, as the time to meet him, and underſtood from Colonel Cloſe, that every thing was adjuſted, except the place of meeting, which Colonel Cloſe ſaid, he would fix with the Hon. Captain Lindſay, and Colonel Cloſe obſerved to Mr. Roebuck that he told Captain Lindſay that Broad Swords* were the weapons: that two would be brought to the Field, and that Mr. Floyer would have his choice. Mr. Roebuck, however, in the courſe of the forenoon, had the following letter, from the Hon. Captain Lindſay to Colonel Cloſe, communicated to him.

SIR, Fort, 4th April.

YOUR friend Mr. Roebuck having propoſed a final diſcuſſion of the ſubject between him and Mr. Floyer, on Friday next, it is neceſſary that I ſhould acquaint you, that it will be out of my power to attend my Friend on Friday next—as in conſequence of my intention to embark for Europe, by the firſt convenient opportunity, my affairs will call me away from Madras at that time—I could therefore wiſh, that an earlier period could be fixed on, as I wiſh to attend him throughout.

I am Sir, &c.

(Signed) JOHN LINDSAY.

Mr. Roebuck replied, that the changing of the time was inadmiſſable, as it required that period to adjuſt his affairs, and heard nothing further untill Tueſday morning, the 8th inſtant. In the interim, however, the following Correſpondence took place between Col, Cloſe, and Capt. Lindſay.

DEAR SIR,

As time is paſſing away and you know we have not yet fixed on the *place*, you will oblige me by letting me know when you think it will be convenient for us to ride out and determine on the ſpot,

I am yours truly,

Monday: 7th April, 1794. B. CLOSE.

To the Honorable Captain Lindſay.

DEAR SIR,

I will be in the Fort this Morning, and we will converſe together on the ſubject.

Yours truly,

J. LINDSAY.

7th April, 1794.

Colonel Cloſe informed Mr. R. that Mr. Floyer, had objected to the weapons, but would meet him with ſmall ſwords and piſtols—and Mr. Roebuck delivered to Colonel Cloſe the following as a memorandum. “ On Mr. Floyers perſiſting in his challenge, I laſt Friday agreed, to meet him on Friday next, and at the time I named my weapons, which as the challenged party I had a right to do; if he now declines them, I conſider the buſineſs as dropt on his part, and ſhall leave the World to judge between us.”

On the ſame evening, Colonel Cloſe received the following letter from the Honorable Captain Lindſay.

Gardens; April 8th, 1794.

SIR,

FROM the paper you have this morning delivered me, I conceive that it has been given by Mr. Roebuck to you, in conſequence of the meſſage I delivered you this morning, reſpecting the weapons, propoſed by Mr. Roebuck; which, to the beſt of my recollection, was as follows; and which I now beg to repeat, as Mr. Roebuck ſays he will leave the Public to judge between him and Mr. Floyer.

“ On your aſking me whether Mr. Floyer accepted Mr. Roebuck's determination of fighting with broad ſwords, I replied, that Mr. Floyer, by my advice, would bring into the field ſuch weapons as gentlemen uſually reſort to, on ſimilar occaſions—*viz.* piſtols and ſmall ſwords; leaving the choice of either to Mr. Roebuck, and further obſerved, at the deſire of Mr Floyer, that he conſidered the propoſal of broad ſwords, made by Mr. Roebuck, as a mean ſubterfuge, and as ſuch, unworthy of a reply, and I further added from myſelf, that from Mr. Floyer's late indiſpoſition, that he was upon no equality with Mr. Roebuck in point of ſtrength with ſuch weapons.”

I have been thus particular, and at this time, leaſt there may have been any miſunderſtanding of this meſſage, which was formerly verbal, and which it would be too late to rectify, when any appeal thereon will be made to the public, as Mr. Roebuck's final reſolutions, communicated by you to me, in writing, give me reaſon to expect ſuch appeal will be made.

* Mr. Roebuck's conceiving himſelf juſtified in adhering ſo ſteadily to his object in this particular was becauſe Mr. Floyer had called him to an account without any provocation.

I have further to add, that Mr. Floyer and myſelf, will be on the ground, that you and I fixed on this morning, with piſtols and ſmall ſwords on Friday morning at 6 o'clock, as it is my intention to poſtpone the buſineſs, that I mentioned in a former letter I was afraid would call me from this before that time

I have the honor, &c,

JOHN LINDSAY.

To Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe.

To which Col. Cloſe immediately gave the following reply,

SIR, Gardens, 8th April, 1794.

I have juſt received your letter of this evening—when I delivered to you this forenoon a copy of a paragraph of a note, written to me by Mr. Roebuck, I told you it was in reply to the anſwer which I received from you this morning, reſpecting the weapons, which Mr. Roebuck had made choice of; as the challenged party, which I underſtood, and underſtand to be as follows:—That Mr. Floyer objected to the weapons above alluded to (Broad Swords) as not being the arms uſually reſorted to by Gentlemen on ſimilar occaſions—but that Mr. Floyer would bring to the field both Piſtols and Small Swords, of which Mr. Roebuck might take his choice—to which you farther added from yourſelf, that from Mr. Floyer's late indiſpoſition, you thought he could not be on an equality with Mr. Roebuck in point of ſtrength with ſuch weapons—to which I replied, that Mr. Roebuck, as the challenged party conceived he had a right to name the weapons—that he had accordingly named Broad Swords, and that it was neceſſary that I ſhould be clearly informed, whether Mr. Floyer objected to thoſe weapons, before we proceeded to fix on the ground—Having then underſtood from you, that Mr. Floyer did object to the weapons named by Mr. Roebuck, for the reaſons above ſtated, we mounted and fixed on the ground—but I here ſolemnly aver, that I have no recollection whatever of your having obſerved at the deſire of Mr Floyer, that he conſidered the propoſal of Broad Swords made by Mr. Roebuck as a mean ſubterfuge, and, as ſuch, unworthy of a reply—I remember, however, that in the courſe of converſation, during the ride, you took occaſion to obſerve, that it was right in him not to reply to Mr. Roebuck's propoſal of the Broad Swords—by which, from what had before paſſed, I could only underſtand, that you thought he did right not to to reply to it in acceptance

This, to the beſt of my recollection, is the full ſubſtance of what paſſed between us this morning on the ſubject of the weapons named by Mr. Roebuck—In regard to the latter Paragraph of your letter, wherein you ſay, that Mr. Floyer and yourſelf will be on the ground, that you and I fixed on this morning, with Piſtols and ſmall Swords, on Friday morning at ſix o'clock, I have it in charge to repeat from Mr. Roebuck, what was communicated to you this forenoon, on paper, that on Mr. Floyer's perſiſting in his challenge, he, Mr. Roebuck, laſt Friday, agreed to meet him on Friday next and as at that time Mr. Roebuck named his weapons, which, as the challenged party, he had a right to do, if Mr. Floyer now declines them, he conſiders the buſineſs as dropt on Mr. Floyer's part, and ſhall leave the public to judge between them.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) B. CLOSE.

To the Hon. Capt. Lindſay.

On the 9th inſtant, in the evening at ſeven o'clock, Col. Cloſe received the following letter from Capt. Lindſay.

“ SIR;

“ I HAVE been duly favored with yours of yeſterday, and am happy, that it occurred to me the expediency of committing to writing the meſſage, which I formerly delivered verbally to you; which from your letter it appears, was not mutually underſtood, a circumſtance that might have occaſioned unpleaſant diſcuſſions, which, it muſt be ſatisfactory to us both, are now entirely removed.

“ I am now charged by Mr. Floyer, to obſerve to you, that at no period of this tranſaction, did he abſolutely refuſe the propoſal of Mr. Roebuck's, with regard to Broad Swords, tho he has ſaid, and ſtill perſiſts in remarking, that it was a mean ſubterfuge, as being a Weapon, never reſorted to by Gentlemen, and which therefore he wiſhed to avoid—That rather than leave a poſſibility even, on the mind of Mr. Roebuck, that their not meeting was occaſioned by any thing, on the part of Mr. Floyer, he will indulge Mr. Roebuck as far as he can with the extraordinary weapon, Mr. Roebuck has thought proper to name, and will, therefore bring a broad Sword, that he has procured for the occaſion, in addition to thoſe other weapons formerly mentioned, and which it were ſtill to be hoped, Mr. Roebuck would reſort to.”

I have &c.

JOHN LINDSAY.

9th April, 1794.

To Col. Cloſe.

To which Col. Cloſe returned the following reply.

“ SIR,

“ I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter delivered to me at ſeven o'clock this evening, and have to obſerve from Mr. Roebuck, that as Mr. Floyer objected yeſterday morning to the weapons, Mr. Roebuck, as the challenged party, named on Friday laſt, as evidently appears from the written communications already paſſed, Mr. Roebuck intimated in anſwer, that he conſidered the buſineſs dropt on Mr. Floyer's part in conſequence of his objection to the weapons named, and that he ſhould therefore leave the public to judge between them. No reply was received in the courſe of this forenoon, and Mr. Roebuck agreeably to his declaration of yeſterday, proceeded to ſubmit the circumſtances of the buſineſs to the public, by whoſe deciſion he muſt abide. As matters have thus in courſe proceeded to this extreme, in proceſs of which Mr. Roebuck feels perfectly confident, that his conduct in every ſtage has been ſo uniformly conſiſtent, as fully to meet the public ſatisfaction, he cannot but conſider that Mr. Floyer has forfeited every ſhadow of claim to further communication with him, he therefore delivers this as final:”—thus far from Mr. Roebuck.”

I cannot conclude without intimating from myſelf, that as the buſineſs has unexpectedly taken the turn above deſcribed, I no longer hold myſelf engaged as a channel of communication between the parties—and that, were it even otherwiſe, I ſhould moſt aſſuredly decline being the medium to convey any language which is not perfectly current between Gentlemen.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

B. CLOSE.

9th April, 1794. Two minutes paſt 8 o'clock P. M.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

HAVING iſſued a few Seeds of the Baſtard Cedar Tree with printed inſtructions, to One hundred and fifty different ſtations on the Coaſt; you will oblige me by aſſuring your Readers and the Public, that any perſon or perſons who chuſe to make extenſive Plantations, may immediately be ſupplied with any further quantity of the Seeds for that purpoſe.

I am,

Your very obedient Servant,

JAMES ANDERSON.

April 10th, 1794.

LORD MACARTNEY.

A ſhort time before the ſailing of the General Medows from Whampoa, an order was received from Pekin, enjoining the departure of Lord Macartney from Canton; together with his ſuite, and every other perſon who had arrived from Europe, with the Lion, and Hindoſtan, within ten days after the receipt of the mandate.

In obedience to the above order his Lordſhip and ſuite, and the other perſons therein referred to, left Canton and went to the Portugueze Settlement of Macoa where they were to remain until the fleet of Indiamen was ready to be diſpatched for Europe. So literally did the Chineſe inforce this order that a young man appointed a writer in the Company's Factory in Canton, is denied permiſſion to reſide there, merely from the circumſtance of his having come out a paſſenger on board the Hindoſtan.

On the 16 ultimo, the ſhip Carton, Capt. Simſon, arrived off Bombay Harbour from Madras, laſt from the Malabar Coaſt—She only ſtopped to land the following paſſengers, and then proceeded to Surat.

Mrs. Revitt—Mr. Fiſher—Colonel M'Pherſon—Luke Aſhburner Eſq.—Lieut. Bowles—Captain Gibſon—AND—Mr. Peacock.

The Honorable Lieutenant George Auguſtus Cockran, of his Majeſty's 77th Regiment, has obtained permiſſion from the Commanding Officer of the Forces at Bombay, to proceed to Europe, on leave of abſence from his Corps, for the term of one Year.

The Jackall Cruizer is to arrive at Calcutta from China: By that conveyance, Dr. Dinwiddie and another gentleman of Lord Macartney's ſuite are on their way to Bengal.

BIRTH.

On Sunday the 6th Inſtant, the Lady of Robert Williams, Eſq. of a Son.

DEATH.

AT CUDDALORE,—On the morning of Sunday the 6th inſtant, the Lady of Captain L. Cockburn, of his Majeſty's Royal Artillery.

The patience, reſignation, and ſerenity with which this amiable and exemplary character, encountered the ſtruggles of nature under the lingering and painful illneſs that ended in her diſſolution, were truly characteriſtic of her habits through life—of a ſuperior mind—of a conſcience void of offence—of a joyful faith, and its exalted views. In her Society is deprived of one of its beſt ornaments—its faireſt examples: her family of a fond and faithful wife—a tender and vigilant mother—a dutiful and affectionate daughter: her friends and acquaintance of one of their moſt valued and valuable connections. The pen that traces this imperfect ſketch of departed excellence on the tablet of truth, and furniſhes the afflictive record, feels the further and the full regret of its own incapacity, to do juſtice to the faint out-line its officious zeal has attempted to draw, of a model worthy indeed of being copied faithfully and circumſtantially by an abler hand—of being copied into a more profitable and laſting page than the obituary of the day—into the Imitation and Practice of the Age that produced her.

LAW REPORT.

GUILDHALL, LONDON, JULY 10.

SITTINGS BEFORE LORD KENYON AND A SPECIAL JURY OF MERCHANTS.

The King againſt Eaton for a Libel:

MR. WOOD OPENED THE PLEADINGS.

THIS was an information filed by his Majeſty's Attorney General againſt the defendant, Daniel Iſaac Eaton, ſtating that before the publication of the Libel therein contained, his Majeſty had iſſued a proclamation for the purpoſe of repreſſing ſeditious publications, that upon occaſion of that proclamation, divers addreſſes had been preſented to his Majeſty, from different quarters of the kingdom, expreſſive of attachment and affection to his Majeſty, and of their determined reſolution to ſupport the Conſtitution of this country, and that the defendant in order to bring that proclamation into contempt, and to excite diſcontent, did publiſh a work entitled—LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE ADDRESSERS ON THE LATE PROCLAMATION; which publication contained many ſcandalous and ſeditious Libels, concerning the Conſtitution and Government of this kingdom, &c.

To this information Mr. Eaton pleaded not guilty.

Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL addreſſed the gentlemen of the Jury, on the part of the proſecution and obſerved, that he had the honour to attend them in the diſcharge of his public duty, to lay before them the grounds of a proſecution, and the evidence by which that proſecution was to be ſupported, which the late Attorney General in the diſcharge of his duty to the public, thought it incumbent on him, in the circumſtances of the caſe, to ſubmit to the deciſion of an Engliſh Jury. The Defendant, in this caſe, was not the author of the work in queſtion, but, it would be moſt indiſputably proved to the gentlemen of the Jury, he was the publiſher of that work: and the circumſtances to which it would be neceſſary to direct the attention of the Jury, were the fact of the publication, and the nature of the paper which was publiſhed. Mr. Attorney General ſaid, he ſhould not, upon that occaſion enter into any diſcuſſion what were the particular circumſtances, under which it might be proper, either to proſecute or forbear to proſecute a publiſher; he meant upon a compariſon of the queſtion on the propriety of proſecuting the author, or the propriety of proſecuting the publiſher. He ſaid, he ſtated to them, under the correction of the noble and learned Judge, that a man who held out to the public, a publication that deſerved the character imputed to this work by this information, could not ſtate that he was not guilty in Law of an offence. He agreed, that there might be many caſes, in which the propriety of calling a publiſher before a Jury for that offence was queſtionable. But if the work itſelf was an unwarrantable attack, upon all thoſe who were to act on the part of the public, and for the protection of the moſt valuable rights of individuals, he wiſhed only to aſk whether it was an unreaſonable or an unfit thing, that a publiſher ſhould be called before a jury to anſwer for his conduct? In this caſe he knew not what was to be ſaid with reſpect to the publiſher, who, in this particular caſe, had been brought before them. He ſaid, he was ſpeaking in the preſence of thoſe who, he thought would agree, that what he was going to ſay, was incapable of contradiction, namely, that up to the hour at which he was ſpeaking, upon whatever principles the Government of this country ſubſiſted, it was the happineſs of Engliſhmen, if they had the good ſenſe to retain that happineſs, that they did in truth and in fact enjoy more of civil liberty and political felicity, than under the bleſſing of Providence, had yet been given to any other nation upon the face of the earth. He thought it was alſo incapable of contradiction, that about ſix years ago, we were wiſe enough to underſtand the good we enjoyed: and we did not, as this author flippantly and impudently ſtates, think that the Conſtitution of this country was not worth any thing; "It is a good Conſtitution for courtiers, penſioners, placemen, borough-holders, and the leaders of parties; but it is a bad Conſtitution for at leaſt ninety-nine parts of the nation, out of an hundred, and this truth is every day making its way."

Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL obſerved, that men of all deſcriptions, men reaſoning in their cloſets, looking to the hiſtory and experience of mankind, agreed, that, in point of fact, this Conſtitution excelled all others, becauſe it was beſt calculated to anſwer the great ends of political government, perſonal ſecurity, perſonal liberty, and the ſecurity of property. This was not the opinion of courtiers, placemen, or penſioners, but on the contrary, of men ſpeculating on the nature of Government, and looking at the political effects of Governments in every country of the world. Such men had looked to Great Britain as poſſeſſing a ſyſtem of government, ſuperior to any that was to be found under the canopy of Heaven, for the enjoyment of equal laws and of civil liberty.

There was another country in Europe, (he meant France) that had, till of late, enjoyed the moſt mild and benign government next to our own, of any Country in Europe. But, at the ſame time, the principles upon which they enjoyed it, were not ſuch as to inſure the enjoyment of it with that degree of permanency, that rational men had a right to look to and to inſiſt upon.

He did not know whether it was neceſſary for the change that took place afterwards, that the Government of this country ſhould be reviled: but the fact was ſo; for, upon the authority of the author of this book, there had been diſperſed throughout this country ſeditious writings of all ſorts, of ſuch a nature, as had never made their appearance before. In theſe publications, the chief magiſtrate of this country, was never repreſented as the Chief Magiſtrate entruſted with the powers, which the Conſtitution had given him for the benefit of the country. It was never ſtated that his character was aſcertained by law—that his duties were preſcribed by Law, and that his conduct was confined to legal and conſtitutional bounds. The author of this work muſt have known, that he repreſented things, not as they were, but for the purpoſe of miſleading.

The Conſtitution of this country reſted upon the protection which the juries of the country would give it. His Majeſty's Proclamation had been iſſued in May 1792; and the author of this work thinking it is his buſineſs to revile all the Conſtituted Authorities in the country, immediately wrote this pamphlet, in which he attacked the Proclamation, and every perſon who was concerned in it. He ſaid, it would require the ingenuity of great talents to ſtate the diſtinction between a publication of this nature, and that ſort of publication, which, according to the law of England, amounted to high treaſon. Suppoſe a man in the ordinary courſe of his trade, gave this book to his cuſtomer; if the work was of a dangerous nature, he expoſed himſelf to the penalties of the law; if he was willing to publiſh it at his riſk—at his riſk be it. After the author had been proſecuted, the defendant ſhould have taken care, that he did not ſell any other work of the author's, containing matter much more offenſive to the law, than that for which the author was proſecuted. This publication was ſold by the defendant ſo late as the month of February laſt; and he was prepared to prove to them, that the Chief Magiſtrate of the City, in obedience to the law, and in the moſt laudable exerciſe of his conduct as ſuch, took the trouble to inform this man, that he was doing that which he ought not to do; that he could not be permitted to ſell this publication, and that if he choſe to act on any other advice, he muſt do it at his peril, for that he was bound to watch his conduct. The defendant was told, if he choſe to follow the advice that he was then giving him, he might protect himſelf againſt any diſagreeable conſequences.

The Attorney General ſaid, it had lately become his duty to reflect upon the wiſdom of adhering to the law of the country, rather than to depart from it on ſpeculation, which, however well it might ſound, had in point of fact produced more miſery in the world, during the laſt three years, than had ever exiſted before within any definite period of time. He therefore thought he ſtood a better chance of diſcharging his duty to the Public, by following the rules of law, as they had been laid down by our anceſtors, than by ſtating any ſpeculations of his own, with reſpect to the freedom of the preſs.

The jury therefore ſaw, that the defendant had a right, if he choſe, to publiſh this Book. But it was for them to ſay, whether he had made a proper uſe of the legal liberty of the preſs, or whether they were not called upon to cenſure him for licentiouſneſs? He was one of thoſe, who thought that he might freely and rationally diſcuſs and publiſh the principles of any government under heaven. But it muſt be fair manly diſcuſſion, and not by garbling and miſrepreſenting the Conſtitution of this country. If the Jury ſhould be of opinion, that the author of this work meant fairly to reaſon upon the Conſtitution of this country, meant fairly to ſtate the Conſtitution of other countries, and then, by fair reaſoning, and without any ſeditious intent, to argue down the ſyſtem that took place in Great Britain, he ſaid, he did not aſk them for their verdict. What he imputed to the author was, that he he had miſrepreſented the Conſtitution of this country which he underſtood; that he did not ſtate the effect of thoſe principles which he recommended, and which he knew, that it was not his intention to repreſent the Conſtitution of this country as it was, and as he knew it to be, but that he ſat down with a deſign to repreſent it as founded in ſtupidity and madneſs. The author of this work ſuppoſed that a King ought to be all perfection; but the wiſdom of our anceſtors led them to recollect, that Kings were like other human beings; that we were ſuch as God had formed us; that our infirmities were to be corrected by the ſtrength of law; that our Councils were not to be guided ſolely by the will of him, who wore the Crown; that our Conſtitution, and the ſyſtem of our law, were formed on deep reflection, and upon what the experience of mankind had found to be better than ſpeculation—the reſult of experience.—From reading this publication, he ſaid, one would be led to imagine, that the King of this country had no power of being uſeful to the ſubjects of the country, except what aroſe from his powers as an individual. That no proviſion was made for infancy, for the dotage of old age, and againſt the imperfections of the beſt periods of life. From looking at this book, they would be led to conclude, that, by the conſtitution of this country, there was no controul whatever on the exerciſe of the royal prerogative. Why did not the author ſtate, that our conſtitution had provided the moſt ſalutary checks in all thoſe inſtances; and that there was an infinite variety of reſtraints on the conduct of magiſtrates, from the higheſt to the loweſt? When the author was recommending to the people of this country, the ſubſtance of new principles in the room of that conſtitution, which had actually produced the greateſt ſolid and political happineſs? why did he not ſtate, what he knew to be the effect of thoſe very principles in thoſe countries, to which they had been applied? The law of England would not prevent any man from ſaying, that univerſal repreſentation was better than the ſyſtem of repreſentation that took place in this country; but the law would not allow any man to degrade and vilify the repreſentation of this country beyond what fair reaſoning and ſober argument would warrant. If the author had laid a juſt ſtatement of facts before the People of England, and had left them to judge for themſelves, no man would have found fault with him. He contended that the object of this publication, was neither more nor leſs than to degrade and vilify the Conſtitution of this country, and to do that which no man dared to do in this nor in any other country, to revile the conſtituted authorities, ſtating them to be abſolutely inadequate to the ends of government, and recommending, in the moſt direct terms, a National Convention, to ſay what degree of liberty ſhould be left in the Engliſh nation. If the jury thought that right, it was their duty to ſay ſo by their verdict. He had no anxiety whatever about what that verdict ſhould be. He had diſcharged his duty, when he brought the caſe before them, and would gladly acquieſce in their determination.

[Here the Clerk of *Niſe Prius* read his Majeſty's Proclamation, dated May 21, 1792. The London Gazette for Saturday, June 9, 1792, containing divers addreſſes to his Majeſty for his proclamation, was next read.]

CHARLES HUMPHRIES was ſhewn a book, which we underſtand to be the publication in queſtion. He ſaid, he purchaſed it at the deſire of the Lord-Mayor, at the defendant's ſhop, in Biſhopſgate ſtreet, on the 1ſt of February laſt.

The libellous extracts contained in the information were next read, and are in order as follow:

The firſt paſſage that was ſuppoſed to be libellous, is to be found in page 15, viz.

"It is a good Conſtitution for courtiers, placemen, penſioners, borough-holders, and the leaders of Parties, and theſe are the men that have been the active leaders of Addreſſes; but it is a bad Conſtitution for at leaſt ninety-nine parts of the nation out of an hundred, and this truth is every day making its way.

"It is bad—firſt, becauſe it entails upon the nation, the unneceſſary expence of ſupporting 3 forms and ſyſtems of Government at once, namely, the monarchical, the ariſtocratical, and the democratical.

"Secondly—becauſe it is impoſſible to unite ſuch a diſcordant compoſition by any other means, than perpetual corruption; and therefore the corruption ſo loudly and ſo univerſally complained of, is no other than the natural conſequence of ſuch an unnatural compound of Governments; and in this conſiſts that excellence which the numerous herd of placemen and penſioners ſo loudly extol, and which, at the ſame time, occaſions that enormous load of taxes, under which the reſt of the nation groans.

"Among the maſs of national deluſions calculated to amuſe and impoſe upon the multitude, the ſtanding one has been, that of flattering them into taxes, by calling the Government, (or as they pleaſe to expreſs it, the Engliſh Conſtitution) "the envy and the admiration of the world." Scarcely an Addreſs has been voted in which ſome of the ſpeakers have not uttered this hackneyed nonſenſical falſhood.

"Two Revolutions have taken place, thoſe of America and France; and both of them have rejected the unnatural compound ſyſtem of the Engliſh Government. America has declared againſt all hereditary Government, and eſtabliſhed the repreſentative ſyſtem of Government only. France has entirely rejected the ariſtocratical part, and is now diſcovering the abſurdity of the monarchical, and is approaching faſt to the repreſentative ſyſtem. On what ground, then, do thoſe men continue a declaration, reſpecting what they call the envy and admiration of other nations, which the voluntary practice of ſuch nations, as have had the opportunity of eſtabliſhing Government, contradicts and falſifies. Will ſuch men never confine themſelves to truth? Will they be for ever the deceivers of the people?"

The laſt paſſage was in page 35:

"Inſtead, then, of referring to rotten Boroughs and abſurd Corporations for Addreſſes, or hawking them about the country to be ſigned by a few dependent tenants, the real and effectual mode would be to come at once to the point, and to aſcertain the ſenſe of the Nation, by electing a National Convention. By this method, as already obſerved, the general Will, whether to reform or not, or what the reform ſhall be, or how far it ſhall extend, will be known, and it cannot be known by any other means. Such a body, empowered and ſupported by the nation, will have authority to demand information upon all matters neceſſary to be enquired into; and no Miniſter, nor any other perſon, will dare to refuſe it. It will then be ſeen whether ſeventeen millions of taxes are neceſſary, and for what purpoſes they are expended. The concealed penſioners will then be obliged to unmaſk, and the ſource of influence and corruption, if any ſuch there be, will be laid open to the nation, not for the purpoſe of revenge, but of redreſs."

GEORGE STOREY ſaid, he was Secretary to the Lord-Mayor, and recollected that Mr. Eaton was brought before the Lord-Mayor on the 4th of January laſt, in conſequence of ſome information which his Lordſhip had received, reſpecting the defendant's ſelling ſeditious publications. The Lord-Mayor aſked Mr. Eaton, if that information was true, that he ſold theſe publications. He replied, that it was. He would not ſay that the publication in queſtion was mentioned, but he thought, unleſs he was very much miſtaken, that the *Rights of Man* was mentioned. The defendant ſaid, the *Deputy of the ward* had been at him, complaining that he ſold theſe books, but that he had not paid that attention to him which he otherwiſe ſhould, becauſe he was DRUNK when he came to his ſhop. The Lord-Mayor reaſoned with the defendant on the impropriety of ſelling ſuch publications. Mr. Eaton at firſt was not much concerned; but, before he went away, he promiſed his Lordſhip, that he would deſiſt from ſelling them

On croſs-examination, he ſaid this converſation might laſt ten minutes to a quarter of an hour. An anonymous card that had been ſent to the Lord-Mayor, was produced when Mr. Eaton was before him, but he did not recollect any letter being produced that was ſent by Mr. Reeves, from the Crown and Anchor Tavern, to the Lord-Mayor.

Mr. Humphries, the firſt witneſs, was called back again. He ſaid he was obliged to uſe a little art before he could purchaſe this book of the defendant. He aſked the witneſs if he wanted the whole works of Payne bound up, and whether he would call again. The witneſs anſwered, that he would call again in a week or a fortnight.

Mr. VAUGHAN, as leading Counſel for the defendant, made a long ſpeech in defence of his client.

The ATTORNEY-GEN. replied; after which, LORD KENYON addreſſed the Jury at ſome length,

SENTENCE,

Guilty of Publiſhing the Pamplet in Queſtion.

EPISCOPAL.

The late Biſhop of Hereford having preached but one ſermon during his being a Biſhop, reminds me, (ſays a correſpondent) of a ſimilar fact, attended with much more curious circumſtances, of a Biſhop of Corke:

Dr. William Lyons, who was preferred to the Biſhoprick of Cork, Cloyne, and Roſs, towards the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, was originally a Captain of a ſhip, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo gallantly in ſeveral actions with the Spaniards, that on being introduced to the Queen, ſhe told him he ſhould have the *firſt vacancy that offered.*

The honeſt Captain, who underſtood the Queen *literally*, ſoon after hearing of a vacancy in the See of Cork, immediately ſet out for Court and claimed the Royal promiſe—The Queen, aſtoniſhed at the requeſt, for a time remonſtrated againſt the impropriety of it, and what ſhe could never think of as an office ſuitable for him. It was, however, in vain; he ſaid, the Royal word was paſſed, and he relied on it. Her Majeſty then ſaid, ſhe would take a few days to conſider of it, when, examining into his character, and finding him a ſober, moral man, as well as an intrepid Commander, ſhe ſent for Lyons, and gave him the Biſhoprick, ſaying, at the ſame time, "ſhe hoped he would take as good care of the church as he had done of the State"

Lyons immediately ſet out for his Biſhoprick, which he enjoyed for above twenty years with great reputation to himſelf, but never attempted to preach but once, and that was on the death of the Queen. On that melancholy occaſion, he thought it his duty to pay the laſt honours to his Royal Miſtreſs, and accordingly mounted the pulpit in Chriſt Church, in the City of Cork, when, after giving a good diſcourſe on the uncertainty of life, and the great and amiable qualities of the Queen, he concluded in the following warm but whimſical manner.

"Let thoſe who feel this loſs deplore with me on this melancholy occaſion; but if there be any that hear me who have ſecretly wiſhed for this event (as perhaps there may) they have now got their wiſh, and the D—l do them good with it."

The writer of this articles gives it to us on *good traditional authority*—the Biſhop's name, and the date of his appointment (1583) are on record in the Conſiſtorial Court of Cork; and his picture, in his Captain's uniform, the left hand wanting a finger, is ſtill to be ſeen in the Biſhop's Palace, at Cork.

BLOOD ROYAL.

During the troubles in the reign of Charles I, a country girl came to London in ſearch of a place, as a ſervant-maid; but not ſucceeding, ſhe applied herſelf to carrying out beer from a brewhouſe, and was one of thoſe then called tub-women. The brewer obſerving a well-looking girl in this low occupation, took her into the family as a ſervant, and after a while married her; but he died while ſhe was yet a young woman, and left her a large fortune. The buſineſs of the brewery was dropped, and the young woman was recommended to Mr. Hyde, a gentleman of ſkill in law, to ſettle her huſband's affairs. Hyde (who was afterwards the great Earl of Clarendon) finding the widow's fortune very conſiderable, married her. Of this marriage, there was no other iſſue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James II, and mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England.

BATH.

The oath anciently taken by a citizen on his admiſſion to the freedom of the city; and which may he eſteemed a ſingular curioſity.

'I ſchall buxom and obedyent be to the mayr of Bathe, and to al hys ſucceſſowrys. And y ſchal mentayne me to no lordſchyp for hynderans of eny burges of Bath. Nether y ſchal nogth plete wyth no burges of Bathe, buth on the mayr's curte, yf hit ſo be that the mayr wyll do me rygth, or may do me rygth. Seynt Katern day y ſchall kepe halyday yerely, and Seynt Katern chapell and the brygge helpe to mentayne, and to ſuſteyne by my powre. All other cuſtumys and fredumys that langit to the fore ſayde fredom y ſchal well and truly kepe and mentayne on my behaſe. Sel me God and Haly Dame.'

ANECDOTE.

SOME years ago, the *Ci-devant Cardinal de Rohan* owed a tradeſman a very conſiderable ſum, the non-payment of which had brought the creditor to the brink of ruin, who at laſt made intereſt with Thiery, the King's hair dreſſer. A petition was conveyed to his Majeſty, who, after having peruſed it, ordered Mr. *Neckar*, then Comptroller of the Finances, to diſcharge the bill. The next day the *Cardinal* came, as uſual, to the levee, when the King, in an angry tone, addreſſed the Prelate in theſe words: "*Monſieur le Cardinal, you are in my debt.*" "*Oh, Sire, I owe you all,*" was the reply courteous. "*I do not mean it ſo,*" (rejoined the King with a frown) "*you owe me money,* Sir; I have diſcharged a tradeſman's bill for you; the ſum muſt be repaid to my Comptroller within the week; ſo look to it; for I neither can, nor will be put off."

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY *J. D. MATTHEWS*, IN COURT HOUSE STREET, FORT ST. GEORGE,

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